

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## A CONGRESS MUST MEET

England Rejects All of Russia's Overtures.

## SCHOUVALOFF AND HIS MISSION.

Meeting of the British Cabinet To-Day.

## NIHILIST TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 27, 1878.

The HERALD's special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed last evening as follows:—"The peace tendency of affairs continues, but it now appears to be only a question of substituting a preliminary conference for the Congress."

LOST TO RUSSIA.

"This prospect gives much dissatisfaction here. It is said that each day that passes is a day lost to Russia and gained for England and Austria."

GORTSCHAKOFF NO BETTER.

"Prince Gortschakoff's relapse still continues and there are grave fears for his life."

ENGLAND AGAIN REJECTS THE TERMS.

The Times' Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"A private telegram from London states that England rejected the detailed concessions offered by Count Schouvaloff, who thereupon declared Russia's readiness to submit all questions raised by the treaty to the sanction of the Powers. It is known that on Saturday Germany was informed of the welcome solution and requested to immediately issue invitations."

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

The Paris Journal des Debats of yesterday says Count Schouvaloff's mission has led to a most satisfactory result. Russia consents to lay the treaty before the Congress. All the Powers have adhered to this proposal, and the Congress will meet in Berlin on June 11.

TOO EXACT.

The London Observer yesterday, however, said:—"As far as we can learn the foregoing, to say the least, is far in advance of the present position of the negotiations."

AN ABSURD SENSATION.

The Standard of this morning ridicules the report published by the Journal des Debats yesterday fixing a definite date for the assembling of the Congress, although it says there is some ground for believing that the main obstacle to its meeting is now in the course of disappearance.

WHAT THE OBSERVER THINKS.

The Observer has reason to believe that Count Schouvaloff is not authorized to propose forthwith any very comprehensive modification of the Treaty. His proposals, however, deserve careful consideration and may ultimately form the basis of a settlement, the prospects of which, to say the least, are undiminished.

WANTS MORE AUTHORITY.

A special despatch to the Post from Berlin says it is reported that Count Schouvaloff has telegraphed for fuller powers.

GERMANY'S OLIVER ACK.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the difficulty about placing the whole treaty before the Congress seems to have been surmounted by wording the invitation so as to contain a guarantee for the free discussion of the whole treaty.

ASSISTING RUSSIA.

Germany will issue the invitation and will thus give the guarantee instead of Russia. Four parties have been begun about the date of meeting, and June 11 is proposed. Austria and France have already adhered to this scheme.

GERMANY'S GOOD OFFICES.

The Times in its leading editorial article says:—"Whatever may be the case as to details, we have reason to believe that our Vienna correspondent's information is well founded. The invitations to the Congress will not be issued until explanations between England and Russia are somewhat further determined, but there is no reason to apprehend failure on such points. The preliminary requirements of England, at all events, on the whole, have been accepted."

ANOTHER CABINET COUNCIL.

The Standard announces that the Cabinet will meet again to-day.

NO CHANGE IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

The London Observer said yesterday that the rumors of an impending resignation in the Ministry, current on Saturday, are unfounded.

All the papers that mention the subject emphatically deny that there are any dissensions in the Cabinet.

THIS SEEMS VERY SILLY.

A Constantinople despatch says:—"Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, received a telegram from London to-day which he communicated to the Porte. It is said to be of a favorable character."

ANOTHER CHANGE.

"Mahmoud Damad Pacha has been appointed Minister of War."

MORE INDIAN TROOPS.

Four more transports with Indian troops arrived at La Valette, Malta, yesterday.

THE WOLF GRIVEN GRASS.

A despatch from Athens says that the British Consul at Candia, Crete, was recently fired at by the Turks, but received no injuries.

THE KIBITZ TROUBLES.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian government has decided to abolish jury trials in cases of attempted assassination for political motives and acts of violence against officials.

HE IS TO RESIGN.

A despatch to the Berlin North German Gazette from St. Petersburg says Count von Pahlen, Minister of Justice, by whose advice the case of Vera Sushchik was submitted to a jury, seems resolved to resign.

JOYFULNESS TO RETURN HOME.

A despatch from Madrid says the government has decided to subordinate the return of Captain General Forner from Cuba, leaving General Martinez-Campos in supreme military and civil command, with power to execute the promised reforms.

IS ENGLAND GOING TO WAR?

ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY COOPER KEY SUMMONED TO ENGLAND TO TAKE COMMAND OF A BALTIC FLEET.

HALF-PAY, M. S., May 26, 1878.

Admiral Sir Anthony Cooper Key left on the train last evening to take the English mail steamer at Rimouski, having been summoned with all haste to take command, it is said, of a Baltic fleet.

OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1878.

Captain Gripenberg, the commander of the Gambia, and his companion are still in this city, but keep very quiet and refuse to state any facts as to what they are here. This afternoon, in company with Charles Crump, of Crump & Sons, they took a drive through the Park. Both Russians are stopping at the Continental Hotel.

## RACING IN FRANCE.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S BRIE THE WINNER OF THE FRENCH OAKS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, May 26, 1878.

At the Chantilly Spring Meeting to-day the twentieth renewal of the Prix de Diane (French Oaks) was won by Baron A. de Rothschild's brown filly Brie, by Farmhouse, out of Highland Sister. M. A. Lupen's bay filly Pristina finished second and the Count de Juigne's Roscoff third. The jockey riding Count Lagrange's Hollandaise was thrown near the winning post.

HOW THE HOLLANDAISE LOST THE RACE.

The others came in in the following order:—Calceola, Le Gracieux and Hollandaise. The last, being the least for half a mile, when she fell, throwing her jockey. She afterward bolted.

HOW THE RACE ENDED.

The others then assumed the order in which the race was concluded. Pristina challenged Brie at the distance, but the latter won easily by a length, Pristina being two lengths ahead of Roscoff. Time, 2:15; distance, 1 mile 4 1/4 furlongs.

The betting was 6 to 4 on Brie, 4 to 1 against Pristina and 10 to 1 against Roscoff.

SUMMARY.

Prix de Diane (French Oaks), three-year-old fillies, of 250 each, 210 lb declared out, with 21,000 added; the second to receive 250; Brie, more than a mile and a quarter.  
Baron A. de Rothschild's br. f. Brie, by Farmhouse, out of Highland Sister, 119 lbs. 1  
M. A. Lupen's b. f. Pristina, by Dolleur, out of Persola, 119 lbs. 2  
Count de Juigne's b. f. Roscoff, by Mars, out of Rosita, 119 lbs. 3  
Count de Lagrange's b. f. Hollandaise, by Dutch Skater, out of Pua de Jole, 119 lbs. 4

THE WINNER.

Brie, who has carried the colors of Baron Rothschild so prominently to the front in the French Oaks, finished second to Count Lagrange's filly in the Grande Poule des Produits, Sunday, 19th inst., at the Bois de Boulogne races. The latter event and that above comprise her important season. Brie has several valuable engagements on the English turf the coming season, among them being the Oaks, Coronation Stakes, at Ascot; St. Leger, at Doncaster; Park Hills Stakes, near Epsom, and the Select Stakes, at Newmarket, Second October. She is also engaged in the Grand Prix de Paris, to be run Sunday, June 15.

A FATHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHENING, W. Va., May 26, 1878.

An unparalleled case of outrage upon a well known young lady by her father has turned up at Clarkburg, in this State. James G. Taylor, a well known farmer and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a daughter, aged seventeen, who is famous for her beauty, and who has always borne an excellent character. For nearly a year Taylor has been making improper advances to her, telling her that a daughter belonged to her father, soul and body. She would not listen to him, and last week he dragged her into a stable, gagged and bound her, and then outraged her.

THE HORRIBLE CRIME.

The horrible crime was repeated several times, but as he threatened to murder his wife and the girl if they betrayed him, they said nothing about it until Wednesday, when they told the wife of a neighbor. She told her husband, who organized a party who arrested Taylor and turned him over to the authorities. At an examination before a magistrate Mrs. Taylor and her daughter swore to the truth of the above story, and Taylor is now in jail.

A heavy guard is placed around the jail to protect the prisoner, as the people threaten a rebellion of the Wallace lynching if they lay their hands on him.

THE TORPEDO STATION.

NEW CLASS OF OFFICERS TO BE INSTRUCTED—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS DURING THE COURSE.

Newport, R. I., May 25, 1878.

Everything is in readiness at the torpedo station, at this place, for the reception of the new class of officers who have been ordered here for instruction in torpedo duty, as announced in Thursday's HERALD. The class will remain three months, and it is expected that before they complete their studies there will be several interesting experiments with the various movable torpedoes and also with the boom or spar torpedo, dynamite and other explosive missiles. It is expected that Captain K. B. Brown, United States Navy, who has had charge of the station for the past three years, and who has proved a very efficient officer, will be relieved upon the class graduation. He will, in all probability, be succeeded by Captain (recently Commander) F. M. Ramsay, United States Navy, who is now at the station performing his duties in connection with the same and of general routine of that responsible position.

THE CONDEMNED PRIEST.

CAREER AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BLASIS PISTORIUS AS DESCRIBED BY AN ACQUAINTANCE IN GERMANY.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1878.

The Baltimore News of to-morrow will contain the following letter from its European correspondent in relation to the early history of Blasius Pistorius, the Pennsylvania priest condemned to be hanged for the murder of Farmer Isaac Jaquette, near Norristown. The letter is dated Lebeck, Germany, and is as follows:

Blasius Pistorius was born in 1831, at Saarwellingen, a large village on the road from Lebeck to Saarhausen. He belongs to a respectable family, but from several interesting experiments with the various movable torpedoes and also with the boom or spar torpedo, dynamite and other explosive missiles. It is expected that Captain K. B. Brown, United States Navy, who has had charge of the station for the past three years, and who has proved a very efficient officer, will be relieved upon the class graduation. He will, in all probability, be succeeded by Captain (recently Commander) F. M. Ramsay, United States Navy, who is now at the station performing his duties in connection with the same and of general routine of that responsible position.

He was first appointed to a parish in the district of Kif, and thence he was removed after a few months' labors to the parish of Tholey, where he was stationed for some time. He was a very capable and energetic priest, and his parishioners were very attached to him. He was a very capable and energetic priest, and his parishioners were very attached to him.

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## WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Frauds in East and West Feliciana.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. ANDERSON.

What Secretary Sherman Wrote and What He Knew.

THE ELECTION ENTIRELY PEACEFUL.

"One of Those Things Which None but a Politician Would Write."

GENERAL DENIAL FROM THE SECRETARY.

Valuable Hints and a Valuable Witness for the Investigating Committee.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1878.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES THAT MAY PROVE INTERESTING—THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE THE ELECTION LEVISES.

When the Potter Committee gets fairly at work it will do well to summon Mr. Dudley Field to testify concerning the contents of certain telegraphic despatches, which he is supposed to have in his possession, bearing on the Louisiana election. It will be remembered that Mr. Field was the principal investigator in the committee on the powers and privileges of the House in the winter of 1876-77. This committee caused to be brought before it a great mass of telegraphic despatches, from which it proceeded to call such as seemed to bear on the election. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of Senators Morton, Logan and Mitchell, naturally also undertook to go through their despatches on behalf of the republican party, and it so happened that when both sides had looked over the mass of campaign material they suddenly stopped. It was generally understood at the time that the Hayes and Tilden managers agreed to let the double barreled investigation then going on, and as a result Senator Morton brought to a sudden close his attempts to trace the use of money to Gramercy Park and to investigate Mr. Tilden's bank account.

Now it has always been understood and believed that Mr. Field at that time had copies of telegrams which would prove very interesting just now, and which for some reason he did not choose to make public at that time. Mr. William S. Chandler's cipher despatches from Florida, which were printed in the HERALD week before last, were made public by Mr. Field's committee. Persons who have seen the despatches which Mr. Field is understood or believed to have retained say that they were mainly to Kollogg and later on to Packard, and that the names of Zachariah Chandler, Senator Morton and Postmaster Holloway figured most conspicuously in them. The recollection of persons who saw these despatches at the time is that they pledged the whole power of the government to secure to the republican party the victory it had gained. The loyal North was pledged to sustain Kollogg and Packard; men and means were promised. Kollogg was advised that General Coras was reported to be on his way to New Orleans to buy him, but Chandler had confidence that he would not betray his party and "assistance would be forwarded at once." There were also numerous cipher despatches between Florida and Louisiana.

In this connection a curious story is told, for which your correspondent, of course, does not vouch, but gives it as matter certain to come up in the course of the inquiry. It is said that Levisse, one of the republican electors, had been offered \$20,000 to sell out, and had so far entertained the proposition as to prepare a patriotic speech, to be delivered if, in the meeting of the electors, he should rise and cast his republican vote for Tilden. It is said that Kollogg discovered this negotiation, and on the 31 of December telegraphed to great agony to Senators Morton and Sherman, and on the next day, the 4th, telegraphed again to urge an answer to these words:—

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.

To Senators Morton and Sherman, Washington, D. C.:—

Give me your advice on the subject matter of despatches yesterday. Very truly,  
W. P. KOLLOGG.

It is added that the answer drafted Kollogg that if the electors met and any elector was about to sell out the republicans, this report adds, the democratic managers in New York sent word to New Orleans that Oregon was safe for Tilden, and the patriotic gentlemen who were negotiating with Levisse, remembering that the country was entering on a period of economy and reform, concluded not to go any further with poor Levisse, or else he himself thought better of it. But at any rate he, it is said, tore up his speech and remained faithful to his party.

It must be remembered, it is said, that this story may do him wrong. It is given as one of the numerous reports which the committee will have to sift for the benefit of whom it may concern, and which will be brought before it for investigation.

In relation to the interview with J. C. Anderson, sent you to-night, it should be known that Secretary Sherman says that any letter pretending to come from him to Anderson or Weber or both is not merely a forgery, but a fraud, because, as it happens, he wrote no letter to either of them or to any other connected with the Louisiana election.

It begins to be probable that some ugly tricks will fly before the Potter committee gets down, but it is extremely uncertain who will be the worst hit.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1878.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS—INTERVIEW WITH JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The allegations in the Potter resolution in regard to the Feliciana parishes of Louisiana, particularly as to the complicity of James E. Anderson in the alleged frauds there, were so indefinite that the denial of Anderson did not excite surprise. Anderson, who was supervisor of elections in East Feliciana, is now living in Philadelphia. He was in Washington this morning. The following interview with him will show the reason he so plumply denied the preliminary statement of the resolution, and will doubtless also anticipate some of the evidence to be adduced before the investigating committee:—

"You came back pretty hard at Mr. Potter for the way he worded the Louisiana part of his resolution. Why didn't some of his advisers put him in on the right track?"

"I don't know. It seems to me that this whole thing has been botched. I was not going to sit still and be charged with forging protests in East Feliciana parish, when every one down there knows, and the evidence proves, that the protests on which the Board record was crooked. My connection with that affair was very much misrepresented by whoever wrote the resolution. I do not believe that half a dozen men in Congress knew just what the facts were and what they expect to prove by the witnesses."

"Are you willing to tell what you can testify about Secretary Sherman's alleged connection with the Louisiana frauds?"

"I don't care if I do tell. They have been lying about me long enough. The republicans seem to think that my card to Mr. Potter the other day means that I am going to stand by them. Why did they not remember me when I needed help? Now I am in a

pendent of them, and I intend to keep so. But I'll go on with the story, and you can judge whether I am able to give any evidence calculated to make certain parties tremble a little."

"If you had, as is charged, any transaction with Secretary Sherman what was its date?"

"The protest to the vote of East Feliciana is dated November 10; that of West Feliciana, November 14, I believe. Mr. Sherman reached New Orleans about the 16th of the month. Things were then in a very critical condition. Dan Weber, who was supervisor of elections in West Feliciana, had signed his protest, but the only copy of it was in the hands of a man I felt sure that was acting in the line of duty by putting his name to the protest, because in our part of the parish, down in the river region, there was a small body of disorderly ruffians, who interfered with the negroes from pure cowardice. There was not much politics about it. Dan was not very firm in the faith, however. He had his doubts whether the protest should be made to cover so much, and I made up my mind that I did not propose to testify officially to intimidation when there was no sign of it on election day. The thing had all been set up beforehand, but I had no right to swear that any voters were interfered with unless I knew of actual cases of violence on election day. There were none. The protest was as peaceful as any in the country. So I refused to sign it. It was very few days after this, as the dates show, when Sherman arrived in New Orleans. Dan Weber and I were both weak, and it was vital that our protest should be thrown out, I told you months ago of the way my signature was obtained to a blank sheet of paper and how that was afterward filled in without my knowledge with a most sweeping protest, accompanied by a forged jurat. That was a fraud, and I made up my mind to denounce it. Just then the visiting statesmen came on the field. Weber and I both needed backbone. There is no use in telling a great long story now, but we were written to by Secretary Sherman. We wanted written guarantees that we should be cared for if we allowed this crookedness to go unrebuked, so that the Returning Board and the republican party could profit by the wrong."

"Did the Secretary write to each of you?"

"No; the letter was written to jointly. It did not come through the mail. It was directed to D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson. The stories about there being two letters are false. It was transmitted to us through a third party."

"How did the third party read?"

"Well, it was one of those shrewd things which nobody but a shrewd politician would devise. He simply said that we should be liberally cared for if we stood firm."

"Don't you suppose that when Mr. Sherman is placed on the stand he can laugh at that letter and say that the only object of it was to let you know that the leaders of the republican party would stand by you if you performed your duty?"

"Yes, I realize the force of that, but it happens that the vital point in this matter concerns the fact whether Sherman knew, when he wrote that letter, that Weber had his doubts about how far his duty would stretch, and that I was on the point of denouncing the forgery of which I had been made the victim."

"And you think you can prove that he was fully aware of all these facts and meant his letter to be a guarantee that you should be provided for if you consented to shut your eyes and hold your tongue?"

"That is exactly what we expect to do. Suppose that Lawrence testifies that he informed Sherman of the way things stood in the Feliciana parishes, and suppose that Pitkin testifies that Sherman understood the situation exactly, and suppose Whitney testifies more fully than he did before the Morrissey committee that one day at the St. Charles Hotel I displayed an envelope which contained the Sherman letter and said:—'I've got enough here to burst the whole thing. Then where will Sherman be?'"

"What ever comes of that letter?"

"I gave it to Dan Weber, and I don't know exactly what he did with it. You remember he was murdered at St. Francisville very shortly afterwards. There has always been a peculiar mystery hanging about his murder. I have heard that the democrats claim to have a photographic copy of that letter, but I can't state whether it is true or not. You also remember what we called on Mrs. Jones last winter that the intimations that the original letter was safe and sound in a place where it could be easily reached. That may be true, but the great importance of the investigation, so far as Sherman is concerned, will consist in proving, not that such a letter was written and not that it contained such and such words, but that he knew when he addressed it to us that we were being bribed to submit to forgery."

"Do you think Pitkin will testify?"

"I know he will."

"And you have no doubts you can make the matter so clear that the country will understand it?"

"I believe we can make Sherman come down from his high horse."

"When do you expect to be summoned?"

"I have not the least idea. I am ready any time. I never took a case from my door of the republican or democratic party. I am under no obligations to do anything but tell the truth, no matter who is hurt."

Later the correspondent ran across Judge Sloan, who held office for a while in Louisiana during the time of the carpet bag government.

"Got me this time, sure," remarked the worthy Judge. "Do you see that little, smooth-faced fellow there talking with Judge Marks? That is Harry Pitkin. He is the young gentleman who gave things a little life in Louisiana while the count was going on by carrying the envelopes with the returns between the Post Office and the Returning Board. When the returns came in the sealed packages the Post Office officials would hand them over to some designated agent of the Board. The latter would then steal away and manipulate them by sponging down the margins and the corners, till the whole was safe and sound, and then follow up by gently inserting the protest manufactured on the spot from the poll list already forwarded. Observe that young man, he looks very meek and inoffensive, but I don't know how much he knows!"

"Will he be summoned?"

"I hope so. Why, that the State went democratic ought to be an easy thing to prove, and I believe it will be proved."

Anderson says that he was invited yesterday into the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, where he was received by Mr. Sherman, Mr. S. C. Shellabarger and Mr. Morris. It will be remembered that Mr. Shellabarger is to act as the Secretary's counsel in the pending investigation. Anderson says he replied civilly to certain questions until he observed that the conversation was all being taken down by a shorthand writer. He suddenly stood up, and he had not come in to be spied on, and, remarking that he was sick of the whole administration, left and refused to return.

Secretary Sherman told a very different story from the above. He says that Anderson called at the Treasury in company with some friends, at his own instance and without any invitation from Secretary Sherman. What conversation ensued was taken down by the stenographer who is always at the Secretary's elbow as an amanuensis for his official business, and if what Mr. Anderson said is not the slightest importance to the investigating committee, they are welcome to a transcript of the stenographer's notes. Mr. Shellabarger gives the following version of the interview:—Anderson called at the Treasury in company with ex-Judge Marks, of New Orleans, and sent in a card to Secretary Sherman. The latter, accompanied, at first, to see him and sent for Mr. Shellabarger, who advised him to receive him. The interview took place accordingly and proceeded quietly until Anderson seeing the stenographer writing, fancied he was committing himself in some way, whereupon he took his hat and abruptly left.

WHAT A DISAPPOINTED CLERK OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD THREATENED—LIEKLY TO PROVE AN INTERESTING WITNESS.

Among the witnesses counted upon by the Potter investigating committee to make startling revelations of what the Returning Board did in New Orleans is Mr. Harry C. Pyles, who was employed by J. Madison Wells as one of the clerks of the Returning Board. Pyles was rewarded by Secretary Chandler with the position of messenger in the Pension Office here in Washington, and it is said that the appointment was induced by ex-Congressman Nash, of Louisiana. About two months ago Mr. Pyles was discharged by the Commissioner of Pensions for cause, and several times since then he has tried to get reinstated, but without success. The day after the passage of the resolution authorizing the investigation, Mr. Pyles called upon the Commissioner and stated that he was one of four clerks

employed by the Louisiana Returning Board and that he thought it for the best interests of the administration to keep him in its employ. The appeal made no impression upon the Commissioner, who was somewhat surprised to receive another visit from the applicant on Monday last, and at this interview Mr. Pyles represented that he knew more than it would be profitable for the administration to have disclosed. Previously the Commissioner had told Mr. Pyles that the Secretary of the Interior was the proper person to make his appeal to, and as he was slow to enforce his claim without the Secretary's indorsement the Commissioner concluded to settle the demand on the spot.

"Do I understand you to say that you were a party to acts or transactions which throw discredit upon the action of the Returning Board?"

Mr. Pyles replied in the affirmative.